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THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CITY.—A girl of twelve, nude and dying from thirty-six stab wounds, was found in a vacant lot in the Bronx, and died on reaching the hospital without being able to tell who attacked her. With sixty-three signers, among whom are three Governors and three Democratic, the call for a third party convention was issued at the Hotel Manhattan, the date being August 5 and the place Chicago.

According to advices from England, planned a strike on transatlantic lines which would be declared in August during the rush of returning tourists. The strike, it is believed, will be called by the S. S. Co. of New York, N. J., was burned, with a loss of \$200,000. The Massachusetts and the Bunker Hill, of the Eastern Steamship Line, were collision off Point Judith, but both were able to continue their trips.

Domestic.—President Taft left Beverly for Washington; Otto T. Barnard was mentioned in connection with the chairmanship of the Republican National Committee. It was said at Washington that every Atlantic and Gulf port was enforcing strict precautions against the spread of the bubonic plague in the country from Cuba and Porto Rico; orders were sent to Havana to begin fumigation of all vessels bound for United States ports.

FOREIGN.—The Mexican federal forces, headed by General Huerta, made a triumphal entry into Chihuahua, lately the rebel capital; reports that the rebels have been driven out of the city. A bomb exploded in a house in Lisbon, blowing off the roof and killing a man. Advice from Tripoli showed that the war there was continuing the hitherto warring Arab tribes to a degree unimaginable in Europe and America.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for today: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 84 degrees; lowest, 69.

A CHANCE FOR TWO BATTLESHIPS.

The vote in the Senate in favor of continuing battleship construction at the rate of two ships a year ought to put an end to the House's futile programme of economizing at the expense of the nation's military preparedness and efficiency. The Democratic majority in the lower branch of Congress has been willing to go on record as favoring an increase of \$75,000,000 a year in pension expenditure, but at the same time has voted to withhold money needed for naval construction, although such a course threatens to reduce the United States from second to fifth rank as a naval power.

The Senate has shown that it is still able to look at the problem of national defence with common sense and to keep that problem out of party politics. Up to last spring no party in either house had within recent years dreamed of drawing partisan lines on the question of naval development. Speaker Clark and Mr. Underwood, however, ruled that the increase of the navy was a party issue, on which all Democrats must be bound by the decision of the caucus. The caucus, angered because a check had been put on the usual "pork barrel" appropriations, took revenge by voting against a further authorization of battleships, thus making the maintenance of the navy hinge on the results of factional quarrels over the distribution of legislative spoils.

The attitude of the Democrats in the Senate has been broader. Only eight of them voted against authorizing two new battleships, and party lines were ignored in the discussion of the question. Probably the Democrats in the Senate were encouraged to disregard the edict of the House caucus because the Democratic National Convention also blew cold on it. The Baltimore platform contained the promise that the Democratic party would "continue faithfully to observe the constitutional requirements to provide and maintain an adequate and well-proportioned navy, sufficient to defend American policies, protect our citizens and uphold the honor and dignity of the nation." There is no warrant in that declaration for suddenly interrupting naval construction with a view to reducing our naval strength below that of Germany, France or Japan. In fact, no Democratic platform for years past has advocated economy at the expense of the navy. The Democrats in the House ought to see that they made a serious blunder in seeking to suspend battleship construction. Public opinion will sus-

tain the Senate in holding out for two battleships this year and rebuking the introduction of caucus rule into the treatment of what ought to be a non-partisan question.

THE BOLTERS' CALL.

The fight against Mr. Taft is going to be kept up. The resentments occasioned at Chicago are not going to be permitted to die out after the usual manner of convention resentments. The movement for revenge has both the necessary money and a candidate with sufficient personal following so that it thinks it can count upon making its purpose effective. That is the reason for the third party call issued yesterday.

It is idle to pretend either that there is an exigency demanding the creation of a third party or that there really will be a third party in any proper sense of the word. So little reason exists for the action taken yesterday that the leader of the movement has been fairly gruelled for days trying to find an issue to excuse his entrance into the contest, and his followers show a realization of the situation by indicating a determination to remain Republicans or by exhibiting a preference for Wilson.

And as for the movement, let no one be deluded into the belief that here at last is hope for those who have grown weary with the slow progress of the old parties toward a higher standard of political morality. The new creation is a factional movement, a personal movement, a vengeful movement, but it has none of the elements of permanence in it which go to make up a real party, such as one man might turn to in the belief that it meant the dawn of a new day. Its real significance is evident in the fact that most of its supporters will insist upon preserving their status as Republicans. They have no illusions as to its temporary and factional nature. And the selfish calculation of these men compels the so-called new party of higher political morality to descend to sharp practices at its inception. To obtain a single electoral vote it must clutch another party's electors and place on the ballot.

CANDIDATE VS. PROFESSOR.

Governor Wilson's announcement that the tariff will be the dominant issue of his campaign suggests the possibility of an entertaining and illuminating debate between the Democratic Presidential candidate and a former professor of jurisprudence in Princeton University. The Democratic platform, which was adopted after the nomination to fit the nominee and on which Governor Wilson of course squarely and honestly stands, contains this clear cut statement on his dominant tariff issue:

We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the federal government under the Constitution has no right or power to impose or collect tariff duties, except for the purpose of revenue.

There is the "fundamental principle" which Governor Woodrow Wilson, Democratic candidate, would defend in a debate. In a little volume written in 1892, entitled "Division and Reunion, 1829-1889," by Dr. Woodrow Wilson, professor of jurisprudence, we read this exposition of the constitutional question raised by the tariff of 1828, which was bitterly opposed by the South as sectional in its operation:

It was this gross inequality in the operation of the tariff, this burden thrown upon a particular section from which the other sections were exempt, that gave emphasis to the claim of the Southern leaders that such legislation was unconstitutional, even "deliberately and palpably" unconstitutional. The Constitution of the United States explicitly bestows upon the federal Congress both the power to levy taxes of all kinds and the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations. The only limitation imposed is that all taxation shall be uniform throughout the United States and that its object shall be to provide for the common defence or general welfare of the country. Plainly it would seem to be within the right of Congress to regulate commerce by means of duties or imposts on even "deliberately and palpably" unconstitutional. The tariff of 1828, at any rate, such an exercise of power on its part could certainly not be deemed within reason a deliberate and palpable violation of the Constitution.

The professor of jurisprudence while thus contemptuously dismissing the notion that duties levied for other than revenue purposes were unconstitutional adds that another argument might be made for the Southern view of the tariff of 1828 because it bore with its whole weight upon a single section. The "staple states" whose soil, climate, habits and "peculiar labor," as Calhoun put it, destined them to remain agricultural while others might diversify industries, could cast serious doubt on a law which was not uniform in its incidents and amounted to special legislation for specific interests and a specific section, regardless of the general welfare. But the idea that incidental or even direct protection of domestic industry by means of tariffs was *per se* unconstitutional found no favor with the Princeton jurist.

If that professor is still in the land of the living and his convictions have not been "knocked into a cocked hat" by subsequent political exigencies, he and the Democratic candidate would render a great public service by getting together and publicly talking out this question of the constitutionality of protection to an authoritative settlement. We fear, however, that there may be some difficulty in bringing about this salutary debate for the routing of humbug, for it is doubtful if the candidate is on speaking terms with the professor, and if anybody who has known them both is now in position to introduce them.

UNIONIZING THE SEA.

It will be hard to form effectively the union of ships' officers which is being attempted, since there is little in common between the third mate of a tramp steamer and the captain of a big transatlantic liner. In general trade unions are made up of men who do the same work under practically the same conditions and for similar wages. Standardization under such circumstances is easy. United action is natural, for the interests of one and all are nearly identical. Doubtless the officers of ships have similar things to complain of. They all are or think they are underpaid. The hours of their work are exacting and they have little time away from their ships. But would captains of ships, men receiving \$2,000, \$3,000 or \$5,000 a year, strike in order to obtain the granting of demands made by a union of officers? Nothing of that sort happens in labor disputes on shore, where superintendents and general managers and others with authority and earnings corresponding to those of sea captains are not among those who quit work in industrial disputes. But such an organization of captains

and mates has been quietly forming for more than a year, even though it should not be willing to go to extremes, might accomplish something for the betterment of conditions on sea. Certainly, the pay of mates upon all ships, including the big transatlantic liners, is small. And the generous earnings of German transatlantic captains fill with envy the much less well paid captains of British ships. The proposed union promises to insist upon better provision for safety for all on board than is now generally made. Here it will have the sympathy of the public.

WINNING AT STOCKHOLM.

Yesterday's success of the Americans in the Olympic games at Stockholm more than equalled expectations. The supremacy of this country in the sprint was never more strikingly demonstrated than when Americans finished first, second and third in the 100 metres race, the international equivalent of the 100 yards dash of this country. In this event at least one competitor of another nationality was feared, but the Americans swept everything before them and the American flag was hung out on all three posts used to announce the nationality of the victors in the events.

Besides winning the sprint, this country took the Pentathlon, the all-around athletic contest. And in the trial and preliminary contests the American entrants did well, insuring a strong representation for this country in the finals when they are held. The prospects of victory for America are exceedingly bright.

WHERE THE STRUGGLE IS BITTEREST.

Commissioner Nell's report upon the Lawrence strike presents a picture of life that is a cruel struggle for bare subsistence. The full time earnings of more than seven thousand woolen mill employees are found to be less than \$7 a week. "The normal family of five, unless the father is employed in one of the more gainful occupations," writes Mr. Nell, "is compelled by necessity to 'supply two wage earners in order to obtain the necessities of life. If the father has not one child old enough to 'work it becomes necessary for the wife to enter the mill to supplement the earnings of the husband in order to maintain the family.' When the children are young and the mother works the parents sometimes see them only for one day a week, since they are sent away to the country to be cared for. If they are not sent to the country they are put in the care of neighbors while the mother is in the mill, one or two dollars a week being paid to the women who look after the workers' children in addition to their own."

It is no wonder that a slight cut in the wages of people living like these, just out of the reach of starvation, caused a bitter and angry contest. Industrial conditions such as these are the danger spots of society to-day. When anything happens to make the struggle for existence harder among such workers revolutionary agitators like the Industrial Workers of the World receive a ready hearing.

FRICITION IN PANAMA.

The disorder in Panama on the Fourth of July is much to be regretted from all points of view, but most of all, perhaps, on account of its apparent relationship to the recent general elections there and the part which was taken by agents of the American government in them. That is the feature of the case which is possibly invested with political significance and which demands the most delicate and at the same time resolute treatment. The killing of even a single American in a street brawl in Panama would need looking into. The suggestion that an attack was made upon American citizens and soldiers by the police of Panama, out of resentment at the action of the government in the Panama elections, would if verified be far more grave.

It is of course no new thing for a party or a faction to be a bad loser in an electoral campaign and to resort to violence in expression of its discontent with the result, even though, as in this case, the justice and integrity of the latter be above suspicion. But such a course would be pursued by the present government of Panama with peculiarly bad grace, for the reason that its head has hitherto been foremost in invoking the moral protection and intervention of the United States. President Arsenansa personally came to this country to invoke American aid against what he deemed the oppression and injustice of the administration then ruling. Moreover, in the present case his government cordially approved the invitation to the United States to exercise supervision over the elections. Having taken that course, he cannot consistently complain of the outcome.

It will probably be found that the unhappy occurrence of last week was not inspired or approved by the government, but was the result of mere personal passion, inflamed with too liberal imbibing of *aguardiente*, and that the government of Panama will promptly make what reparation is in its power. The overwhelming opinion of the people of both parties seems to be that the delicate functions of the American supervisors on election day were performed with discretion and flawless impartiality and that the result was the most fair and free election ever held in the isthmian republic. It is not to be believed that the Panamanian government will dissent from that opinion; certainly not that it will permit any disappointment which it may feel to be manifested in a manner unfriendly to the United States.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

The stock market for the week ended July 6 was irregular and gave no fair indication of future operations. The downturn was strong, but price fluctuations as a result of politics and crop prospects kept the students of values in a state of uncertainty in trying to forecast movements.

National business is increasing and confidence has been woven into a chain which apparently lacks only the link of good crops to make it complete. Crop news of the week was favorable, especially of wheat, which has been benefited by rains where needed. Harvesting returns indicate good yields of winter wheat. Kansas promises a yield of 77,000,000 bushels, compared with 51,000,000 in 1911. The government cotton crop estimate issued last week was disappointing, but private estimates, which are frequently more trustworthy than the government report, give a higher percentage of both acreage and condition. It is worthy of note that the tone of optimism reflected throughout the country is decidedly pronounced in agricultural sections and is shared by men

in all lines of business as well as by the farmers.

One fact which gives an idea of the tremendous improvement that has come to this country is the output of new securities by American corporations during the six months ended July 1. The total of these issues exceeded \$1,500,000,000. Some financiers have thought that there is danger of a congestion of undigested securities, not only in this country but abroad, as the market has been slow in absorbing some of the old line issues. Such apprehension is not unusual whenever advanced figures in financing are recorded and a greater volume of money is required to keep pace with the world's industrial necessities. An unfailing sign of business activity is an increase in commercial paper, and it is an encouraging sign at this period after years of mercantile stagnation.

The iron and steel business is keeping up its activity; mills are being pushed to capacity by specified orders and there is an increasing demand for labor in the steel and iron districts. The dry-goods trade reports vary according to geographical lines. In the West the trade is reported to be active, but in some other parts of the country the demand for merchandise of this class is seasonably quiet. Woollens and worsteds show satisfactory conditions, according to trade reports, and boot and shoe lines send reports of good prospective business. Many boot and shoe factories are now closed to take stock and make repairs. Naturally, business in leather is quiet, but prices are firm except in glazed kid, for which the demand is comparatively small. Country hides are showing an increasing activity and foreign dry hides are in demand at full prices in this country.

The full reports of railroads for the three weeks of June compiled for commercial agencies give favorable returns as compared with the corresponding period last year. In a total aggregating \$2,434,384 there is shown an increase of 4.5 per cent in earnings. The return of the Bank of England for the week was disappointing and caused some unfavorable action in the London market. The proportion of liabilities showed 41.39 per cent, as compared with 45.42 per cent for the previous week. The continued decline in English consols and the bank's return in the minds of investors foreshadowed a hardening of money rates. France passed through the half yearly settlement with some evidences of an impression made as a result of the demands. Gold decreased only 3,850,000 francs, however, and silver showed a shrinkage of 4,725,000 francs, while discounts exhibited an expansion of 273,225,000 francs. Money conditions here have shown a tendency toward firmness, due to the requirements for semi-annual payments and the demands of the United States government in connection with the corporation tax payments due on June 30. Call money rates for the week have been 2 1/2 and 3 per cent, being the lowest and highest figures. Mercantile paper was firm at 4 and 4 1/2 per cent for sixty days' indorsement, and the same rates prevailed on four to six months for single-name bills of selected solvency.

Well, whatever happens to the Constitution, America's athletic prestige appears safe.

Senator Dixon says it is going to be "a real national party in every sense of the word." Surely a real national party will put up its own electoral tickets under its own emblem in every state, and would never dream of trying to steal electors running as Republicans under the Republican emblem.

Perhaps a lookout whose business was to watch signals and check the engineer if he ran past a block would make for safety on railroads. Steamships have their lookouts as well as their men at the wheel, and a man might be so placed on a train that, while not taking the initial responsibility from the engineer, he could by signal call attention to the error the instant any block had been wrongfully passed.

Now that the Fourth has been made safe and sane, won't somebody make politics less noisy?

The colonel seems to regard himself as the discoverer and original patentee of the high cost of living issue.

Rural education falls, according to a report presented to the National Council of Education. Give the little red schoolhouse a square deal. Is education anywhere a perfect and unmistakable success?

Governor Marshall has at last achieved the distinction of proposing an unconstitutional constitution.

With a buffalo's head on it replacing the Goddess of Liberty the nickel will still continue legal tender for a glass of beer.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

One of the most striking results of the recent convention of the International Law Association has been the profound effect produced upon the many eminent English and American barristers who attended the convention by the fact that the expense of a lawsuit in France is about one-half that of America and about one-fifth that of England. One reason given was that in France a good deal of the evidence is not taken orally in court, but is put in writing and used without the expense of bringing the witnesses before the judge. In Scotland at one time they had this system, and England used to have it, too, in chancery proceedings. One matter that they certainly order better in France is the practice in regard to expert witnesses. These are nominated by the court itself. There is no difficulty in believing that this is cheaper, and it doubtless has other advantages.

"What a lot of old-fashioned beliefs have been shattered completely in these modern days." "For instance?" "Well, you never hear anybody advise a young couple now that two can live as cheap as one."—Detroit Free Press

"Unlike baseball, which is essentially democratic in spirit, cricket, the national English pastime, seems to be saturated with snobbery," says a letter from London. "Under existing conditions it is impossible for a man of the mechanic or laboring class, however high his skill, to obtain a place on a first class county cricket team. So much has the spirit of exclusiveness operated to the deterioration of the country teams that in the recent test matches with Africa and Australia England was compelled to seek the top of her best players, Barnes and Llewellyn, from the City Workmen's Club."

"What's the matter?" "Oh, nothing." "No, no, don't tell me that. Something disagreeable or discouraging has happened. Your look shows it." "Well, I don't know, on knowing, I started out this morning feeling as gay and chipper as a boy of twenty; but a little while ago I met a former sweetheart of mine and

she told me that her second daughter had just graduated from high school. Say, are the wrinkles around my eyes really noticeable?"—Chicago Record Herald.

THE SUBWAY SITUATION.

Well, Do tell! Is it a fact? Of digging new subways is at last begun. And "next week," or later. The job will be done? Can it be true? That delay and discussion are finally through. And the times of congestion will come to be o'er. And they'll never come back to this town any more? Oh, yes. Is that glad day? On the way. Or will they renege on the day? W. J. LAMPTON.

"This is where Warren fell," said the guide, showing the visitor Bunker Hill and the monument. "Warren?" said the visitor. "Never heard of Warren?" "What, never heard of General Warren?" "No, what particular style of airship was he exploiting?"—Yonkers Statesman.

A mother-in-law story out of the ordinary is reported in "The London Standard," which tells of Mrs. Ayton's success as an electrical expert. She is the mother-in-law of Israel Zangwill, and as Miss Marks, the daughter of Levi Marks, of London, entered the Finsbury Technical School, in that city, to continue the work which she had begun in Germany. There, she was the pupil of Dr. Ayton. One of Lord Kelvin's distinguished pupils, and six months later teacher and pupil were man and wife. According to the report, marriage was no check to her scientific progress and she was her husband's useful assistant in his profession until he died about four years ago, having said many times that his wife had been the source of his inspirations and "without her I would never have become famous."

"The prayers delivered at the great conventions have been beautiful." "I am glad to hear that," said the delegate, "I am glad to hear that the prayers are progressing in religious ideals. The prayers were the only utterances that met with unanimous approval."—Washington Star.

IN FAVOR OF ALDRICH PLAN

Writer Deprecates a Common Attitude Toward Currency Reform Scheme.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Your timely editorial regarding the Democratic platform and the Aldrich scheme for currency reform suggests one of the most serious weaknesses in the programme of that party. To oppose the Aldrich plan and to suggest as a substitute the meaningless, colorless generalizations of the platform will not do. The problem of securing an elastic and adaptable currency is one of the most serious confronting the country, and deserves something better than makeshift treatment.

The Aldrich scheme, with all its defects, is based on the best experience Europe can furnish. And in Europe panics and depressions like those which choke business here are unknown.

There are several weaknesses in the Aldrich scheme, one of which is the comparatively small degree of participation in the management by the public. But this is not inherent in the plan, and does not furnish sufficient reason for its rejection. Aside from its weaknesses, the Aldrich plan offers the most intelligent and progressive basis for currency reform which has been presented to the people. It is one of the few schemes presented for public approval based on analytic, scientific study.

It is a matter of regret that the Aldrich scheme has been dragged into politics. Such an event has already infected the public with the prejudice against its attached name. But to denounce the scheme for the sake of political prejudice and expediency will in the end harm the party which makes such an appeal. The Democratic party cannot hope to attract the reasonable thinking class of voters by its action. JAMES G. STEVENS.

Thaca, N. Y., July 6, 1912.

ON POLITICAL RESTRICTIONS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: As commanders in chief of the army and navy of the United States I prefer men like Taft or Wilson to Roosevelt. As a Democrat I prefer Wilson to Taft and Roosevelt both, but as one who believes that restricting office holding or voting should be voluntary, not compulsory, among sane adults of either sex I'm for Roosevelt and Lindsey this year.

I have that Mr. Bryan's plank in the platform restricting Wilson to one term should have been opposed by the latter gentleman, who gives as his excuse for not opposing it that he "hadn't read the platform." Such a man ought not to be allowed to go before the country, for he is a truckler to what he deems to be popular prejudice, and the sooner those who are thinking of voting for Wilson "like this" truth into their brains the better.

GEORGE W. WEBSTER.

Haines Falls, N. Y., July 6, 1912.

"ONE OF HIS MORALITIES."

From The New York World. "What concerns the people now is the manner in which the campaign of the moribund plans to purloin the electoral vote in various states where the Republican organization is controlled by its followers. The programme has its difficulties as well as its immorality, but it is possible of execution in some places, no doubt, if open and avowed political rascality shall find it in the polls."

It is a fact known to others as well as Mr. Roosevelt that Presidential electors are bound only by honor. It is also a fact which may have escaped his notice that since the introduction of the convention system these men have always acted as agents of the party that named them, voting at all times in obedience to the personal preference, but always for the candidate to whom their organization was pledged. Not one of them has ever betrayed the trust.

From the headquarters of morality at Oyster Bay we now receive daily assurances that the whole purpose of the new party is to oppose the promise that in several states the Republican electors pledged to Mr. Taft will, if victorious, cast their ballots in the Electoral College for Mr. Roosevelt.

We have no fear of the success of this particular innovation in dishonor and degradation. To state it is to damn it. Even to suggest it is to manifest revolutionary degradation that would shock the sensibilities of a Castro or a Diaz.

TORY PROJECTS

Tariff Reform and Labor Unrest—An Irrepressible Conflict.

London, June 21.

What will the Tories do when they get into power? That is one of the stock questions discussed from comfortable armchairs in club lounges, and there are various answers. The commonest solution offered by Unionists is that the House of Lords will be reformed and the balance of power in the constitutional system be restored; and, secondly, that labor unrest will be removed by the introduction of tariff reform. Choleric old Tories, after inveighing against the iniquities of Radicalism and the recklessness of social revolution, gravely discuss these remedies without apparent suspicion that they may be pills against earthquakes. Without doubt the constitution has been strained and thrown out of gear by the passage of the Parliament act, and the reconstruction of the second chamber is one of the most urgent duties of government that should re-establish the House of Lords as a stronghold of privilege and capital would not last long. It may be an exaggeration to say that a civil war is impending; yet it is evident that the kingdom is seething with labor unrest and that whichever party is in power its first obligation will be to protect the main body of workers and consumers against the most destructive combinations and methods of warfare ever known in an industrial state.

Tariff Reform is the foremost issue of Toryism. Its advocates are constantly asserting that there will be more work for British wage earners when the home market is protected against American and German dumping and when there are closer trade relations with the colonies. Certainly the Chamberlain fiscal movement has always seemed reasonable to Americans, especially as it offers a practical method of readjusting the relations of direct and indirect taxation, which have been transformed since Cobden's agitation in the "hungry 40's."

More work when there is so much unemployment throughout the year would appear to be the most desirable of all remedies, and when there is so much dissatisfaction with current rates of wages and the increased cost of living a change of tariff system offering promise of more remunerative labor ought to make a plausible appeal to wage earners. Tariff Reformers are confident that their policy will command the support of the working people in England, if it be once fairly tried. I am too strongly in sympathy with them to suggest that their electoral prospects with this paramount issue will be hopeless. Yet it would be futile to deny that organized labor in the kingdom is obsessed with the idea that less work rather than more of it is really needed, and that the resources of wealth now monopolized by private ownership should be distributed among the hordes of disinherited workers.

As the Free Trade faddist is continually reminded by the Socialist leaders of trade unionism that the prosperity of the nation is completely under the control of a wealthy proprietary class and is not available for the welfare of the working masses, so the Tariff Reformers will be warned that they cannot restore the inheritance by readjusting imposts, favoring home industries, increasing the range of employment and giving a fillip to wages. The Tories may carry out all their promises and there will be as much discontent as ever among trade unionists, because they will complain that tribute is exacted from the working hives and that industries are not nationalized for the benefit of the whole community.

Tariff Reform may diminish the burdens of direct taxation and relieve the middle classes, but the working people, influenced by their socialist mentors, are not concerned in these matters. They consider it just that the haves should be well bed for the benefit of the have-nots. What they are hoping for is a new social and economic system framed without reference to the capitalist class and designed to convert the whole body of workers into co-operative owners. Neither Free Traders nor Tariff Reformers can give them this; yet their leaders are convinced that they can get it by massing their resources of organization, by sending out miners, railway men and transport workers in a general strike and by forcing legislative action for a minimum wage for every worker in the kingdom.

What is apparently needed is what Mr. H. G. Wells calls a national plan of social development. Bismarck devised the quadruple system of emergency insurance for Germany, and while it may have increased malingering to a considerable degree, it has not impaired the obligation of the individual to work and be thrifty, and it has certainly brought the employers and the employed into more sympathetic relations. The Liberal government has made belated attempts to imitate this national plan of social reorganization; but how crude, reckless and unscientific have been its legislative acts! The Tories have neglected the duty of revising the measures and sending them back to the Commons for more thorough construction. In this way they have divided responsibility with the Radicals for the insurance act against which the country is in revolt. What will they do with it if they return to power? They cannot repeal it without revealing their hostility to social reform, and they cannot allow it to stand without dividing with the discredited Liberal government the unpopularity of the measure. Do what they will, they cannot hope either by juggling with the tariff or by amending the worst sections of the insurance act to provide a system of national and social development which will satisfy the new trade unionists.

There will be, moreover, the urgent necessity for protecting the country against the renewal of syndicalist movements on a larger scale. The Liberal government has exhausted the resources of the conciliation act in effecting a temporary adjustment of the miners' strike. There have been arbitrations under the minimum wage act, but the Miners' Federation is seething with dissatisfaction and agreements may be violated anew. Nobody believes that there has been a permanent settlement. Everybody perceives that syndicalists have found in their new methods of combination weapons of tremendous force, by which food supplies and freight and passenger traffic can be held up and the industries of the country paralyzed. How will the Tories deal with these vital questions

when they are restored to power? The silliest among them talk in shrill tones about conspiracy—proceedings against agitators and the suppression of civil war by the British army. The wisest among them favor a compulsory arbitration act, an extreme course repellent to lawyers and old-fashioned conservatives and opposed violently by organized labor. The noisiest among them do not attempt to forecast this irrepressible conflict. They are content with getting the Radicals out as soon as possible and bringing in an act for restoring the absolute veto power of the Lords. They know as little about the revolutionary currents sweeping over England as gulls understand the nature of the Gulf Stream.

W. E. CARTER LEAVES HOSPITAL

(By Telegram to The Tribune.) Philadelphia, July 7.—William E. Carter, who sustained a fractured skull while playing polo at the Bryn Mawr Country Club several weeks ago, has so far recovered as to permit of his removal to his summer home at Chelsea, N. J. Mr. Carter's accident on the polo field followed soon after his escape from the sinking Titanic, when with J. Bruce Ismay he rowed away in a small boat just before the liner went down.

Mrs. Carter, his mother, said last night: "It does seem that 'Willie' has a charmed existence. It will be a long time before he is able to be out again, but the physicians are of the opinion that he will mend more rapidly at the shore."

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.) Newport, July 7.—Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones gave a luncheon aboard the Narada for their son and daughter to-day. Their guests included Mr. and Mrs. Austin Gray, John Clinton Gray, Jr., Phoenix Ingraham and Mr. and Mrs. Norman Whitehouse. Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas was a luncheon hostess to-day. Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan was a dinner entertainer to-night. The tennis tournaments for the women of the summer colony will begin on Wednesday.

At the Casino to-day were H. Bertram Winthrop, of Boston, visiting Paul A. Andrews, Lieutenant Claude C. Bloch, U. S. N., and Mrs. Bloch; Paymaster and Mrs. George R. Venable; Miss Eugenia Wilson, of Watertown, Mass., a guest of Mrs. John Riddell, and J. A. Boyer, of Gloucester, also a guest of Mrs. Riddell.

Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer and her daughter, Countess Molke, have arrived from Boston. Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, of Lenox, is a guest of Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin.

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt and family have arrived at Villa Rosa. Miss Twombly has joined her mother, Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly.

B. M. Smith, of Providence, has ended his visit with William Gammell. Arthur Scribner, of New York, is a guest of Arthur Curtis James.

Philip W. Livermore has returned to New York. Mr. and Mrs. Austin L. Sands, of New Hamburg, N. Y., are to spend the remainder of the season with Mrs. Frederick P. Sands.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, who are guests of Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan, are to spend August in Newport. Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will not close their Newport season until September.

J. Stewart Barney left here for New York to-day on the steam yacht Cavalier. The steam yacht Adria has left Newport for New York with friends of R. Livingston Beckman.

William B. Dinmore has arrived here on the steam yacht Ituna. The sloop yacht Athene, T. P. Burgess, of Boston, and the schooner Zarah, C. Dozier, of Boston, also are in port.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.) Lenox, July 7.—Mr. and Mrs. Miguel A. Martinez entertained at luncheon at the Maplewood this afternoon for Mrs. Edwin P. Weatherbee and Dr. and Mrs. Samuel J. Milbank, of New York, who are returning to Waynes Court, Mamaroneck, from a tour in the Berkshire Hills.

The Rev. Dr. Lawrence Cole, of New York, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Vesey at Orchard Hill, Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs.